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With the purpose of learning the views of State Assessor James A. Briggs upon the subject of unequal taxation and how to prevent it, a reporter for THE SUN recently called upon

Mr. Briggs, and asked whether his official duties had produced any decisive opinions on this subject. Mr. Briggs said: "I have not had time to consider the question. I am a member of the common council of the town of Newburgh, in the Bergen County Democrat, in which issue I show up the inequalities of the assessments of all the assessments of real and personal property in Ridgewood township, and in making the trouble to copy and publish the same for the taxpayers of the gross and outrageous wrong done to persons in the assessments. A few of their duty by assessing all property at its full value, the Legislature of New Jersey passed a law, where they had not played the law in this way had not been repealed, how do you

"Are the inequalities in assessments as great in New York and Brooklyn as Mr. Englehardt reports?"

"The inequalities in assessed valuations are as great in New York and in Kings County as in Ridgewood; although efforts have been made to correct them. In fact, it is impossible to correct, in a measure, such inequalities, but we ought to assess at full value."

"Would you adopt a new plan of assessment?"

"In the first place, assess the value of each lot by itself, instead of assessing the whole block or street. Then assess the value of the building. This is done in Massachusetts, in Rhode Island, in Ohio, in Buffalo, and in some of the towns in the State of New York. The value of the land is assessed separately from the value of the buildings. A piece of land, meadow land, swampy land, or a wooded land, swamp or marsh, orchard, or farm, must be valued according to its actual worth when they get a correct valuation of a whole farm much nearer than when they lump the

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At a public meeting held in Cooper Union on Feb. 28, 1879, a committee of nine was appointed to investigate the question of temperance house reform, and take such action as might be deemed desirable. The first committee

to them desirable, "to undertake the removal of the dead bodies of the poor from the city streets, and to erect a new Tenement House act, and the formation of the New York Sanitary Reform Society. The subject of the society, as stated by its President, is "to aid, in all proper ways, in improving the sanitary condition of the city of New York, and to remove the causes of disease, and to prevent diseases in which the poor live, and to promote the removal of sources and causes of disease." The officers of the society are: James Gallatin, President; Henry E. Pollock, Vice-President; J. D. Willis, James, Treasurer; Dr. R. H. Deruyter, Secretary; and the following gentlemen, as a Board of Directors: Cornelius Vanderbilt, C. C. P. Daly, F. D. Tappan, George S. Coe, Samuel D. Babcock, R. T. Ochtmutter, Bowles Dash, W. Bayard Cutting, Dr. J. C. Metcalf, E. W. Dodge, Jr. and J. C. Smith.

Yesterday afternoon, the Sanitary Reform Society met with the Board of Health, in the rooms of the latter, for the purpose of learning something of what has been effected under the Tenement House act. Prof. C. F. Chandler, Secretary of the Board of Health, made a report, and read a paper on the methods and results of the workings of the health authorities in this direction. He said that the health authorities are not called upon to act more than when an organization of residents under the health act is desired, and appropriation is made for the purpose of promoting the health of the community.

their previous experience, when residents in the city were asked to evaluate the program, they found that it had actually been an annoyance, not a help. The residents felt that the city was now better prepared than ever before to handle a complaint about a dog. It cannot complain that it lacks the cooperation of residents, nor that it is not in the position to do more. The city has the money, the work, and now, if the work is not well done, the residents will not be satisfied.

With the \$10,000 given to the department last year through this society, the President of the society has been able to hire a number of men of reliability and skill who were employed to gain full information concerning the tenement houses in New York. This work was done in the form of a survey, and the results were reported to the city. The city has now been able to

of which an accurate plan has been made and the lot is shown as a single lot. The lot is in classed as a tenement house. The facts thus gained are massed together for reference. For instance, here is a presentation of the record, which shows that it has 150 front and rear windows. Of these, 100 are on the front and rear doors only, and 52 by windows in the hall and corridors. The lot is in a fair condition. Thirty-seven of the houses cover an area of 90 to 100 feet, and the houses on which the inspectors' reports are transferred to the index. Each house has a page to itself. From these pages, the inspector can learn the full history of every tenement house in the city, from the time it was made, every reform regulation complied with and every maintained violation of sanitary code. The inspector can also find the history of these volumes.

The most important features of the tenement house law, as set forth by the exhibitors, is hardly possible. Prof. Candler continued, "The Board has been very successful in dealing with the requirements of that law, and perhaps it is better that the ideal house contemplated by the law be made a more or less attainable standard for as it is the Board of Health has a very real difficulty in the fact that the Board of Health is not permitted to compel to come to this Board for approval of the plans of the houses. It is not possible to strict accountability. In the matter of leaving space on the lots for light and ventilation, the Board has been very successful in its attitude, sometimes permitting eighty or even ninety percent of the lots to be covered, and sometimes permitting only twenty percent, but that builders do not get the Board's approval

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several days to fish and hunt. The next morning at daybreak they took their guns and fishing tackle and started for Blooming Grove Pond, three miles distant. While passing through the woods, Decker separated from the other boys, and went on by the backing of a dog, which he supposed was his. He did not know. House continued on and soon reached the pond. He waited over an hour for his comrades' arrival, and then started back to where he had separated. He hailed repeatedly, but received no response. He then followed the tracks in the snow, and after going some distance nearly lost his way. He then thought was that Decker had been wounded by the accidental discharge of his gun. As he went on he saw a number of tracks, some of which were thicker, and near a cluster of bushes there were indications that the hunter had encountered some animal. He went on for some distance, a considerable distance. House called out again, and soon there came a feeble response. He hurried on, and as he was about to enter a deep ravine he saw the bushes move. Looking back he saw a dark figure, and he called out. Decker's breast and pecking him in the back of the head. He was within shooting distance and fired, killing the animal. He hurried to where Decker lay and found him lying on his back, his head on the ground, and almost unconsciously he said that he had killed the eagle. He turned the eagle over, and he was shocked to find the eagle had descended and stricken him. He dropped his gun into the snow. He fought the eagle as best he could, but soon he was overcome. He lay on his back, and he felt that such fate was past, that he felt unconscious. His body and face were terribly lacerated, and he was unable to move. He lay there for some time, and he was unable to get up. He was then carried back to the valley, and he was sent home. The eagle was the largest one ever killed in this country. It was nearly six feet from tip of tip of wings.

These are prisoners who have been guilty of injury to person or character, or of fraud, such as slanderers, libellers, assailants, or embezzlers.

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When a prisoner who had just given bail was asked yesterday what fee is regulated by law, he said he had to pay for this special privilege of his liberty, but he did not know the fee was \$25. He said he understood that all the other paid prisoners had to pay \$25.

A member of a conspicuous law firm was asked yesterday what fee is regulated by law. He said he had to pay for this special privilege of his liberty, but he did not know the fee was \$25. He said he understood that all the other paid prisoners had to pay \$25.

The married man's long life was not so exacting as people would suppose from his appearance. He said this because he knew that it was not his duty to make a show of himself at the sheriff as to the genuineness and sufficiency of the bonds that are offered. His position was such that he felt obliged to do his own responsibility. For this responsibility alone he supposed investigation into the sufficiency of the bonds was made by Sheriff Conner. Sheriff Conner's Kelly charged about \$17.00 per month for the bonds, which amounted to this sum.

**JOHNNY COX ASHORE**

A Cabin Boy Accused of Theft, and His Atonement Ordered Out of Court.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Mrs. Helen Walker of 190 Madison street charged her cabin boy, Johnny Cox, with stealing a gold ring worth \$100.00 from her. She had 15 years, with having stolen a gold ring from her. She told Justice Murray that the ring had been cabin boy on the ship with her husband, and that the latter had left him at her house when he went to sea again. She said that she had no other children, and she did not want him at her house any longer.

The boy told his story. "Thail from Gloucester," he said, "I arrived here six weeks ago from Cadiz and Vigo, in Spain, aboard the ship of Oliver Thuriel. It was aboard the ship that I became acquainted with Henry Walker, the ship's captain. My cabin mate was named John during the voyage out used to tell me a good

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of the New Jersey Assembly, became Treasurer of Rahway City, N. J., in 1869, and continued the office until February, 1873. Later in

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was originally in Mr. Crowell's hands for \$3,350.00. In 1877, the city of New York, in its suit in the bond signed by Mr. Crowell as George F. Gordon, covers a period overlapping the period covered by the bond signed by Crowell from Dec. 14, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1877. The bond signed by Crowell as George F. Gordon remains the only bondman, and as the bond ends with the date when he went out of office, it covers the entire period from Jan. 4, 1872, to Feb. 1, 1877. This amount is \$97,511.15; the bond signed by Crowell as George F. Gordon is \$1,000.00. The bond signed by Mr. Gordon, the city is only entitled to \$1,000.00.

Thus there is due the city from Mr. Crowell personally, \$34,942.50; from Mr. Crowell, David S. Smith, \$1,040.00; from the same, \$7,338.00; from Mr. Crowell, Robert A. Russell, and Joseph Smith, \$1,040.00; and from the same, \$7,338.00. The question is raised whether the city is liable for embezzlements committed by Crowell after the expiration of the current year during which he was treasurer, and whether the city is liable for the treasurer not being reappointed after the close of the first year, but holding over owing to the fact that the city failed to reappoint him. It was again reappointed.

It is held that if a public official criminally for a legal embezzlement of public money, the law formerly was that the indictment should be found against him at any time within five years after the offence. Under that law he was released from the possibility of prosecution on Feb. 1, 1877, and the city was not bound to reappoint him until extending the time during which an indictment could be returned against him. It is claimed in behalf of Mr. Crowell, that since he has immunity for thirty-two days prior to Feb.

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**FASHION NOTES**

Langued is the newest lace.

The peacock fan train is revived.

The Spanish lace is still in vogue.

Jewelry more and more fashionable.

Square trains are no longer indispensable.

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wood, where he had been sent by his captors to chop wood, with an ugly gash across throat, from which he was bleeding profusely. He was minus his pocket knife and a small amount of money which he was known to have had.

his person. On being questioned he said he was approached by a stranger, whom he supposed to be a tramp, and who asked him to bring him his knife, and that on receiving it the stranger immediately attacked him, cutting him across his throat. He then, as a matter of self-defense, drew his own knife, and killed the stranger, who was also his knife and money. The affair caused much excitement at the time, and for several days the Sheriff and his deputies scourged the country for the murderer. After some three weeks, when interest in the case had somewhat subsided, the Sheriff called on the farmer, and informed him that a young man named Beard, who for the same reason had been arrested, had confessed that he had killed the farmer's kitchen maid, and would furnish him with the knife used in the murder. The public mind at once associated the two crimes, and the Sheriff, on the conviction that both crimes were the work of the same person, immediately effected his capture. At the time of the murder the farmer and his wife were residing in the County Jail, the wife being the only person on the premises. Soon after the murder a neighbor came to the house, and the Sheriff, who had been asked him to accompany him to the house, which he did. On reaching the house of the farmer, the Sheriff, who was armed on duty, on entering the room, exclaimed, "You are the fellow who killed the kitchen maid, are you not?" and he examined the knife which the neighbor had brought almost to a jelly by some blunt instrument, and then, after a moment's reflection, he was at once given, and the Sheriff hurried to the scene of the murder. In this manner the two crimes were connected, and the

and on being pressed for an explanation confessed to having killed Bord, saying that he had been provoked by a blow on the nose. But he admitted that he had been armed with a knife and then cut his way out. He was in the act of returning toward Bord, and declared that he had been told that he was "about to be brought to die." On being further questioned relative to his own recent adventure he said that he had been told that he had been "fabrication of his own, and that the wound on his neck he made with his own hands to make himself look like a victim. He told the story he told where his knife and money were secured, and both were found. The question of the money was left open for the jury to decide.

At VERO, and at Social City, Tex., says M. A. Seay, who was supposed to be going, went to the residence of the late Mrs. Bord, and told her that he had been told that he had been "brought to die" and that he had been told that he had been "brought to die" and that he had been told that he had been "brought to die."

He then went to Samuel Lubbock's house and told him that he had been told that he had been "brought to die" and that he had been told that he had been "brought to die."

**THE BILLINGS MURDER.**

Approaching Second Trials of Billings of Jones, his Principal Witness.

BALLSTON, Jan. 6.—The approaching trial of the Supreme Court, which convenes at Ballston on Monday, has attracted much interest, as subpeenas, returnable the 19th inst. have been issued in the Billings murder and the Jones perjury cases. Each of the defendants—Jesse Billings, Jr., charged with murder in the first degree for the killing of his wife, and John Jones, charged with perjury in behalf of Billings—have been tried, the former resulting in a disagreement of jury, and Jones being convicted but obtaining a new trial. The case is now on for a second trial, and it is probable that a more successful result will be attained. In any event, the prosecution are determined that the Billings case will be successful. The Billings perjury trial is considered highly improbable to result in a conviction, and is expected to be a farce. The case is now on for a second trial, and it is probable that a more successful result will be attained. In any event, the prosecution are determined that the Billings case will be successful. The Billings perjury trial is considered highly improbable to result in a conviction, and is expected to be a farce.

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ment has among the tickets of the Louisiana Lottery Company, seized by Capt. Kealy a few days ticket that drew the capital prize of \$100,000, in a recent drawing, is denied by Manager Moore of

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**Involved with J. Lloyd Haight.**

The firm of Macy & Molloy, manufacturers of umbrellas at 325 Broadway, had business relations with J. Lloyd Haight, and have allowed their notes to be taken up by the creditors of the firm. The firm wrote to him to protect them, but he was unable to do so. Mr. Macy said yesterday that the firm did not feel that it was prudent to sue Haight, but he admitted that the notes had gone to protest, but that the firm would not sue him. He said that the firm would pay all the creditors in full, and would not sue Haight.

At the Central National Bank, where the notes were deposited, it was learned that the firm had not paid any of the notes, but that the bank had not yet received any payment. It was also learned that the bank had not yet received any payment from the firm, but that it had not yet received any payment from the firm.

The amount of property owned by Macy & Molloy was estimated at about \$50,000. The amount of property owned by Macy & Molloy was estimated at about \$50,000. The amount of property owned by Macy & Molloy was estimated at about \$50,000.

**The End of the Devlin Will.**

In the contest over the will of Mary J. Devlin, the mother of John Devlin, the contractor, of which for nearly two years has been in progress, the King County Superior Court, Superior Judge, has decided in favor of the will of John Devlin. The will of John Devlin, although not in issue, was presented to the court, and the court decided in favor of the will of John Devlin. The amount of property owned by John Devlin was estimated at about \$100,000, and the will was presented to the court, and the court decided in favor of the will of John Devlin.

**A Lion's Attempt at Suicide.**

**Henry Heng, 17 years of age, who lives at rear of 229 Second street, was found yesterday morning by his father writing in a bottle beside his bed with half the contents of a bottle of kerosene. He had written on the timbers of the house, and milk was poured down the chimney. The bottle was found from the floor, succeeded finally in restoring the boy to his senses. He was considered out of the house, and the police were called. The suicide was due to nervous prostration. He would not say what he had been writing, but the boy said that he had been badly treated.**

**The Police Mutual Aid Association.**

**Sergeant William H. LeFerts, President of the Police Mutual Aid Association, in his thirtieth report, says that thirty-one members died in 1904. The association has a membership of 1,000, paying the sum of \$1.00 per month. During the thirty-four years the association's general fund has been the heirs of deceased members, it has paid out \$1,000,000. The amount contributed to the fund has been \$1,100,750. The amount contributed to the fund has been \$1,100,750. The amount contributed to the fund has been \$1,100,750.**

**New Jersey's Latest Snake Story.**

**Mr. Decker Koykendall, a farmer near Monticello, Sussex County, N. J., found a den of a jar or two ago. The reptiles were in a torpid condition, and he was unable to kill them with a bag with them. He carried them home and kept them in a box. They were eighty-eight in all, seventy-six of them being of the variety of military snakes. Among the black snakes were several of the variety of military snakes. Some of them were nearly four pounds.**

**A Post Office Dictum.**

By orders from Washington, received yesterday, the Postmaster has stopped the delivery of mail addressed to Baxter & Co. of 17 Wall street, New York, as Wall street, No. 17, is a vacant lot, and the street, whose business is to indicate a vacant lot, is not a place where business is conducted. Baxter & Co. have been notified by the Post Office, and are to send their mail to the Head Letter Department, Rich B. C. Post Office, prominent in the list, is said to be kept in Europe.

**High and the Grocers' Bank.**

In J. Lloyd High's office, yesterday, he said that the statement of Mr. Foster, the assistant, was correct. Receiver White said that, after the statement of Mr. High, he had determined to let the liabilities of the bank stand against the bank, but the receiver would limit all the amount of unpaid paper in the possession to be ascertained.

**Jolly Artions.**

The Arion Singing Society inaugurated a season of winter festivities of the class in which it is placed, by giving a concert, and placing in their requis in St. Mark's place, last evening, a number of songs, and a number of songs, and the most uproarious fun, and the programme was by the house, and also at the same of a musical party.

**Pigeon Shooting in New Jersey.**

A number of crack shots assembled in Silex, N. J., yesterday, for the purpose of placing between John Cuths of Albany and Gen. Hort of Erie, Pa. The conditions were 50 dollars a side, and the winner was to be the one who could win the most. The favorite was Cuths, and he won the prize. Cuths killed 38 and Hort 24.

**Car Horses Attacked.**

A singular disease has broken out among horses in the states of the North Hudson Railroad, and is said to be the result of the disease. The symptoms in every case have been the same, and the disease is said to be the result of the disease.